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It our friends who tavor us with manuscript on wish to have rejected articles retur publication was to have send stamps for that purpose.

William McKinley-Theodore Roosevelt.

The death of President McKINLET is a great misfortune for this Republic; yet in his character, disposition and fulfilment of the loftiest and most exacting ideals of the head of a great democratic republic he has left to his country a legacy of priceless value and to all Presidents who shall succeed him an example and a standard for the Chief Magistracy which will always remain as an inspiration to them.

This is very much to say; but it is not hyperbole provoked by his so recent and so dreadful death. It is a calm statement of a simple fact.

Since his second inauguration Presideny McKinley had commended himself to the confidence and affection of the people to an extent never paralleled in the history of his office. The bitterness of political contraversy had ceased in every part of the pion under the gracious influences sent forth from the White House. Sabriety had been introduced into political discussion and the pational maturity of which it afforded evidence was recognized by the whole world. The relative pettiness of questions and narrowness of judgments which before had seemed large and broad began to be made manifest to the people and to all political parties. The element of purely factious criticism of character and motive, so far as concerned the President, had disappeared. He was understood and recognized by the whole people as the faithful, conscientious, resourceful, able and genuine man he was. They had formed their own true and just estimate of him and it was final.

From the foundation of this Republic he was the first President who had succeeded in bringing Congress, with all its varying shades of political difference, into practical working harmony with his Administration, and in securing its unbroken respect and regard. Neither in his own party nor in the opposition to it did he encounter any of the obstacles raised by personal aversion or mistrust which had embarrassed other Presidents. No Senator or Representative who went to the White House did not come away strengthened er disarmed of the bitterness of his polittoal enmity to him. "A soft answer turneth away wrath:" and it was such gentleness and courtesy were the outward and visible sign of an inward to the British Empire. and spiritual grace dwelling within him and recognizable by all men. If been moulded and educated from his birth to play a part as the hereditary ruler of a great State, after the fashion employed with the heirs to monarchies, ture gave it to him.

sentiment of the people, "kept his ear last three years, or since the war with | Colomes. Spain, or, at least, they have pretended to be frightened by such a spectre of should undertake to assume and assert the prerogatives of a veritable master an executive agent responsible to the people.

Mr. McKINLEY, however, was never a supple tool of varying and transitory | how many votes they would command, popular sentiment. If he kept his finger is one of the obscure features of Mr. on the public pulse it was only that he BRASSET'S plan. It remains to note might discover when popular sentiment | that the Imperial Parliament thus comhad responded fully to means he had posed would, by a majority of votes, used to influence and control it. That | not only decide all questions of imperial is, by natural constitution he was a policy, but also apportion the respective master of the art of diplomacy in its burdens of the constituent federations. best and highest perfection, so far as it | Canada, Australia and South Africa can be applied to a self-governing people | would have to share the cost, as they without the inherited reverence for the would share the responsibility for the head of the State, as an individual, magnitude of the army and navy dewhich belongs to a traditional mon- signed for imperial defence. archy. He led, though he seemed to

most public man in all the world. The Canadian occupies to-day. It is well example left by him will also remain as a known that every Canadian has lived standard by which the administration for the last thirty-three years under official attitude of American Presidents | Parliament, the Dominion Parliament

and by the world outside. Republic. . His repose and self-com- Scotchman is that the latter would insist

mand typify the riper national development into which we have come at the beginning of the twentieth century. The great American Republic has risen to the stature of manhood and has put away childish things. The death at Buffalo evokes now no ebullition of hysterical sentiment. It awakens grief and perhaps misgiving, but it does not disturb the poise of a people who have been educated to self-control by the consciousness of a great national destiny

and responsibility. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is now the twenty-sixth President of the United States. The hope that President McKIN-LEY's life would be spared, so confident during six days following his assassination, has been disappointed. It had opened up before the people the promise, nay, the assurance, of a period of unprecedented political tranquillity, even unanimity of sentiment, which would have been full of good omens for our

By the irresistible current of events Mr. ROOSEVELT is swept into the chair left vacant by Mr. McKINLEY, He enters the White House with the heritage of the example of the most eminent and successful Administration in our history, and, moreover, he has demonstrated that he possesses of himself already distinguished qualifications for the post, He is a man of great vigor and positiveness of character, typified to every eye in his very physical features. He is the most striking embodiment of contemporary Americanism; is of spotless honor and unconquerable fidelity to the loftiest

and sternest ideals of public duty. As Governor of New York President ROOSEVELT exhibited the most desirable qualities of an executive officer. His administration was of absolute moral purity. Its uncompromising integrity was recognized by every political party. It was also notably sane, conservative, and practical. No trace of eccentricity or of attitudinizing to catch popular applause appeared in it. It was simple businesslike and efficient. It satisfied the requirements of our democratio its truest and highest ideals. THEODORR ROOSEVELT as Governor of New York showed that he is a man on whom the American people can rely as a prudent and a safe and a sagacious successor to WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Following in the footsteps of the statesman assassinated, and uplifted by his example, ROOSEVELT will sustain the dignity of the exaited office to which he has come through a tragedy so awful, and conserve the honor and the welfare of the Nation. | taxation. The proposal that they should

THEODORE ROOSEVELT will be a President who will soon earn and receive the confidence of every interest of our civilization and of all our est chance of acceptance, especially as people.

### Is Federal Government Possible for the British Empire?

Not long ago the Duke of Devox-SHIRE and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, addressin his political support of the President ing the Nonconformist Unionist Assocation, acknowledged in so many words that Home Rule was not dead, but dormant. Now a conspicuous Liberal, the an answer which always came from Hon. T. A. Brassey, comes forward President McKINLEY. His invariable in the Nineteenth Century and advocates the application of the federal principle

Mr. BRASSEY perceives that a condihe had been trained in the most exacting a Federal system throughout the British Government, its offences against the until Aug 17, the thirtieth day next precedschool of diplomacy from his childhood | Empire would be the introduction of sense of public decency and ordinary ing primary election day, which is Sept. he could not have been more exactly have a local legislature to deal with the American civilization. Tammany is low fitted for his great office. His art was affairs in which it is exclusively con- and vulgar in its tone and methods. not in driving, but in winning; and na- cerned. As for the matters in which As an illustration take, for example, the four countries named are collectively the conduct and language of Deputy A criticism of Mr. McKinley, during interested, but with which the rest of Commissioner Deveny, while presiding his first incumbency of the Presidency, the Empire has no concern, these would in the trial room of the commission more particularly, was that he watched remain under the cognizance of the this week. Mayor VAN WYCK himself and waited for the manifestation of the present United Kingdom Parliament. has also exhibited frequently a petulant to the ground," rather than boldly and perial interest, which affect every part the matter of that, of any public office, aggressively pushed himself forward of the Empire, these would be relegated high or low; yet as the head of this Mu- of 2,700 'new voters' claiming temporary to shape and lead it. But that is to a new Imperial Parliament, com- nicipal Government he stands out to the exactly the spirit which ought to be in the posed of elective delegates from the world as the representative of American is unusual. But it is, at the same time, executive head of our democratic Re- United Kingdom Parliament, from the notions of decency. public. He is not a ruler; the people Parliament of Canada, from the Austraare the ruler and he is their agent. The lian Commonwealth Parliament and possible danger of the overturn of our from the projected Federal Parliament political system and the substitution of South Africa. The imperial assem- officers is bad enough in itself, but it is of an imperialistic dictatorship has bly would also include nominated rep- worse in its evidence of a debased tone disturbed a few timid souls during the resentatives of India and of the Crown in the organization. The teleration bent upon the Board of Elections to make

concerned, we presume that these would | tion. But the community's toleration their imaginations; and it might be real be distributed in proportion to popula- of an association so low in its standards If there had been or ever should be in the tion. In that event, the Canadian White House a President with a dis- Dominion would have about as many position to fly away from and to flout members as Scotiand now has in the an example like that set by Mr. McKIN- United Kingdom Parliament; the Aus-LEY, or a President should come in who | tralian Commonwealth would have about the same number, and Federated South Africa would return about as many of public sentiment and of a ruler, not members as Wales now sends to Westminster. Whether the nominated members of India and the Crown Coionies would be allowed to vote, and, if so,

Such is Mr. BRASSEY'S scheme. We believe it to be impracticable, because Never was the domination of personal | neither England, which is the predomcharacter more striking than by Presi- inaut partner of the United Kingdom, dent Mckintey. As President of the nor the two great existing federations, United States he has exercised a broader | Canada and Australia, would assent influence over his own people and over to it. It is certain that an Irishman. the imagination of the world than any and it is probable enough that a Scotchother man who has held that great man, would be willing to occupy a relaoffice. It is not too much to say that tion to three legislatures, superposed there died at Buffalo yesterday the fore- the one above the other, such as the of the office and the character and three Parliaments, to-wit: his provincial will be measured hereafter by this people and the United Kingdom Parnament. in the last of which he is not represented. With President MCKINLEY came in From this point of view the only differa new and better and broader era for the ence between the Canadian and the

upon being represented in all three

No such disposition to accept the federative principle can be expected of the Englishman. Through his vast preponderance in the United Kingdom Parliament, he has been accustomed to manage, not only his own affairs, but also the affairs of his Scotch, Irish and Welsh neighbors, together with the collective interests of the Empire, considered as a wnole. Under Mr. Brassey's plan of federation, the Englishman would continue to control his own local affairs, and he would also remain preponderant in the United Kingdom Parliament. In the Imperial Parliament, however, he might be outvoted by a coalition of the Scotch, Irish and Welsh delegates with the delegates of the Canadian, Australian and South African federations. He would not submit to be thus outvoted, for the obvious reason that the military and naval burdens imposed for the defence of the Empire would be distributed, not according to population, but according to tax-paying power. As the wealth of England is incomparably greater than that of Scotland, Ireland, Wales and all the self-governing dependencies put together, she would be called upon to defray by far the larger share of the military and naval budget. At any hour Englishmen might be driven against their will into wars, the expense of which would fall mainly on their own shoulders. No sooner would such a proposal be distinctly formulated than it would be rejected.

The Canadian Dominion and the Ausbe represented in an Imperial Parliament, provided not only their represenburdens were strictly proportioned to their population. Would they consent, however, to bear such shares of the total burden imposed for imperial defence as would be fairly proportioned to their tax-paying power? To ask the question is to answer it. The Canadians and the Australians are accustomed to be desystem of government and represented fended gratuitously by the mother country, and to make money out of the rest of the British Empire rather than to tax themselves for its support. Neither Australians nor Canadians would even consent to enter into an imperial Zollverein, which should involve the admission of imports from the mother country into their markets, duty free. They have long relied and are now relying upon duties levied on British goods to minimize the weight of selftax themselves in order to defray their share of the cost of defending the whole British Empire would have not the slightan imperial assembly, in which Australia and Canada, voting together, would constitute but a weak minority. would have the power of deciding what the share of each constituent federation should be

We are most unlikely to see the federative principle applied to the British Empire, because both England herself and her self-governing dependencies have more to lose by it than to gain.

# Moral Degradation.

Even if on other grounds no fault could be found with Tammany's now undistion precedent to the establishment of puted administration of the Municipal Home Rule all round" in the United | propriety should of themselves make it Kingdom itself. That is to say, Eng- intelerable by the greatest of American land, Scotland, Ireland, and, should communities, justly regarded as fur-Welshmen desire it, Wales, must each nishing the measure and standard of

With regard to questions of truly im- disregard of the dignity of his office, for

Moreover, the system which prevails under Tammany of taking and exacting "tips" and commissions by public would be worse still, for it would suggest that the standards of the community itself were sympathetically base.

# Substitutes for the President.

The old scheme of Presidential succession, which placed the Speaker of the House of Representatives next to Vice-President and then stopped, was changed in the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, in 1886. Vice-President ROOSEVELT having now assumed the duties of President, the following substitutes are provided, in case he and each of them in order, is dis-

abled: The Secretary of the Treasury The Secretary of War.

The Attorney-General.

The Postmaster-Ceneral.

The Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Interior. In view of the Constitutional provision that only native-born Americans shall be eligible to the office of President and Vice-President, section 2 of the act of 1886 limits its application to "such officers as shall have been appointed, by the advice and consent of the Senate, to the offices therein named and such as are eligible to the office of President under . the Constitution." We give here a list of the members of the Cabinet, in

accordance wi			
their succession			
places of birth	C .		
Secretary HAY	*******		Indiana
Secretary GAGE		*******	New York
Secretary ROOT	00110001100		New York
Attorney - eneral K	NOX		mayiyania
Postmaster-General	SMITH	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	onnertieut
Secretary Long		********	Maine
Secretary HITCHOO	Ck		Alabama
Secretary WILSON.			
The Hon. J.	MES W	ILSON, th	erefore.

good American as he is, is the single tatesman not to be counted on in case the Cabinet is called upon to furnish a sor to McKINLEY.

Postponements. In the matter of the postpone of events previously arranged for, respect for the dead President can well be mindful of his first exclamation after he was shot. "I am sorry," said he as they took him to the Buffalo hospital, " to have been the cause of trouble

to the Exposition." This greater thoughtfulness of others than of bimself was genuine, and there needs no plainer indication of how the speaker would have felt if he had seen the public give up their conveniences and pleasures on his account. It would have troubled him greatly, and, in our opinion, the most becoming consideration for his memory prescribes moderation in every rearrangement of programmes airea iv agreed upon.

## The Automobiles.

The automobile endurance contest which, owing to the death of the President, terminated yesterday at Rochester instead of at Buffalo, as had been planned, afforded an even better demonstration of the relative powers of horseless vehicles than was expected. The competition was undertaken for the purpose of proving satisfactorily which carriages of the various models possessed under ordinary conditions the highest degree of ment for long-distance use, but, as it harmoned, the conditions encountered by the contestants were anytralian Parliament might consent to thing but ordinary. Before they had covered half the distance from New York to Buffalo torrents of rain detation but also their share of imperial scended and the country roads were deep in mud, and this state of things prevailed during most of the last half of the trip Nevertheless thirty-three resolute starters are reported to have reached Rochester out of the seventyseven that left New York last Monday morning.

Judging from the present reports. it appears that, as between the steam and the gasolene carriages, all-round superiority particularly in damp weather, belongs to the former. In the case of gasolene vehicles, electric ignition is the danger of "short circuiting," and, consequently a loss of power, is great.

One feature of the contest is significant, namely, that, despite the comparatively low horse power of the American machines which survived the test and the numerous accidents they met with on the road, they were able to keep well up with the big French racer of Mr. BISHOP, and completed their task in a most creditable fashion.

Refere deciding upon the respective qualities of the successful carriages, it will be necessary, of course, to review the contest minutely; but enough is already known to show that, on the whole, the serviceability of automobiles made in this country has been demonstrated.

Under the present Primary law, any qualified voter who was lawfully registered at last year's enrollment of voters, but who did not avail himself at that time of the right to declare his party preference. had until June 30 the privilege of so enrolling as Republican or Democrat, and any registered citizen already so enrolled had file a declaration of removal Under these conditions some 2,700 professing Democrats from other districts of New York claim to have a residence in the Second Assembly district for the ostensible purpose of taking part in the primaries there next month. There is a contest of great vigor and some bitterness under way in the Second Assembly district between the present Tammany Hall leader, former Police Judge DIVVER, and his rival, Municipal Councilman THOMAS FOLKY.

At the primary election of two years ago, 1.487 votes were cast in the Tammany primaries in the Second, and at the election of last year there were 1,805. The infusion residence into such an Assembly district an element of advantage to all those on the Democratic side who are interested in contests in the other thirty-four Assembly Districts. By the terms of the Primary Election law the enrollment of a duly qualified voter removed from one Assembly district to another makes incumof their practices by Tammany Hall a minute opposite the entry of his name So far as the elective delegates are sufficiently indicates its moral degrada- in the original district, disqualifying him there and putting, so to speak, all of the 'tin soldier primary voters," as they are colloquially called, into one Assembly district and depriving them of any right to participate in the primaries in the Assembly district from which they have moved or from which they claim to have moved.

The Second Assembly district, which in cludes the Fourth and Sixth wards, has been a recognized political fighting ground, but not for thirty years has it seen such a vigorous primary contest as there is at

Prof. SIMON NEWCOMB argues that an airstip or machine capable of sailing against the air is an impossibility. It may be so, and Prof. Newcomb is a scientific man of great attainments; but it will not do to be sure about scientific impossibilities. There was an Earl of DERRY once who offered to eat the first steemboat that could make its way from England to the United States.

# Weitington.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir. I have looked in vain in the different (respectable) papers for the language used by Senstor Wellington of Maryl nd, respecting the destardly attack upon the President. If you have it, will you kindly publish it in your paper, that it may stand out, as in one, against him, biding the assembling of congress, with a hope that not only whi he be word out of that body as a traiter to his country, but that he be distranchised Plattsburgh, N. Y., Sept. 18. W. A. FULLER. as an American citien.

The Senator from Maryland said after The Senator from Maryland and after the assasination. 'I have nothing to say McKiniey and I are enemies. He has been guilty, of an unpardonable offence toward me. I cannot say anything good for him, and I do not think it is just time to say anything bed. I devise the man. I have no use for him and there is no reason for my saying anything. I am totally indifferent in the matter."

Promithe St Louis Republic A marriage license was granted at Jerseyville resterday to Justus V. White of Auburn, Ill., and Miss Neilie J. Catt of Jerseyville

Lincoln, Gerfield. M Kintey. The carping envy of the fool's bitnd hate Must be the peril of the good and great, FREDERIC W. PANGEORS. NEGRO CRIMINALITY.

# The Charge That It is Abnormal Calmbr TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHE MY

remarks on the negro question have called forth a letter, the writer of which notes that he is an Englishman settled in America; that he came without the slightest prejudice against the negro, believing him to be as truly a man as himself, but that experience has completely changed his view The negro, he now thinks, 'at a certain age is like a dog or a rooster, so far as any control of the sexual instinct is concerned In support of this statement he cites facts

too circumstantial for reproduction. Here is a puzzie. I was in the United States toward the close of the Civil War and nothing is more imprinted on my memory than the credit which the negroes received for faithfulness in their keeping of the families of Southerners who were absent at the war. The fact was cited by both parties. By the South as a proof that there was good in slavery; by the North as a proof of the moral qualities

of the negro.

In Jameica forty years ago the antagonism of race between the whites and blacks came to a violent head. A local and accidental riot was magnified by the panio stricken imagination of the whites into general insurrection; and the result was the Jamaioa Massacre. In the controversy which ensued and to which my attention was especially directed, everything that could be said was said by the whitee against the blacks. But I do not remember to have heard a word about negro addiction to sexual outrage. Nor do we hear of

soxual outrage to the West Indies now. That the antagonism of race is intens is proved by the practice of lynching, not in the case of sexual outrage alone, and still more by the hideous delight taken by multitudes in the burnings. We cannot help making allowance for this in considering any eweeping charges against the negro.

My correspondent appears to incline to the idea that the negro differs generically from the white, and is not in the full sense of the term a man. This belief would be fraught with dangerous consequences. To confute it a single instance of perfectly human excellence in the negro, such as that of Toussaint-L'Ouverture, would suffice. Yet science would render a political and social service if it could clearly show us the origin of the difference of color.

Signs, however, are now happily apparent of a national determination to restore the reign of law. They are most welcome not only to law-abiding Americans, but to depended upon for the proper working all of us foreigners to whom, as believers of the motors, and in heavy rainstorms in popular institutions, the honor of the American Republic is an object of concern. TOBONTO, Sept. 12. GOLDWIN SMITH.

### A Pole's Execuation of the Assault.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A. ue son of Poland and citizen of this my adopted land, I desire to record the expres sion of my boundless indignation and ab-horrence of the dastardly deed perpetrated by a despicable flend who claims to have Polish blood in his veins, in the hope that my protest will reach the best element of American manhood and womanhood, as I know to ill, if you will kindly grant it publicity. To say that the name of this miscreant will be despised and execrated by every true and val Polish heart, both here, at home and in parts of the world, is nothing but voicing e sentiments t at re.

I do not know whether it is right to classify any such monster and villain, no matter where he may have been born, as belonging to any particular race or nation, except that he is an emissary of hell, delighting in doing his master's bidding and pleasure, and ac such, he ought to be repudiated by every right-minded man or woman, in all lands and all climes. I do not see how it is possible for any one whose frame is human to show any mercy to such a contemptible villain unless he be a raving maniac and wholly

responsible for his actions Let this outrage committed against the hief Magistrate of this fair land be an obect lesson to this Government for the future. Let "Absolutely no quarter to Anarchista it were necessary to accomplish this end at which is intended to prevent crime in its general spread the point of the bayonet, for the means will among the community, by regulations, police organfully justify the ends L. RUTHERFORD. N J. Sept 18.

Three Amassinations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-80: In . space of thirty-six years three Presidents have been assassinated Reduced to average, this shows one President killed for every twelve years. In other words, a President has two chances out of three of serving out a four-year term without being murdered. If he is a two-term President, the chances are against him -two to one. Anarchism, however, is a recent development, and arithmetic and stern logic and in doing so it can act directly upon the seem to indicate that the chances are still greater against our Chief Executives. we approaching the condition of the African tribe we read about, whose political system it was to elect a King one day, and cut off his head the next? If so, what are we going to do about it? BROOKLYN, Sept. 14

### A Travelling Man's Plan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Se: Anarch; must be downed you and ourselves can do

Let us start in by crushing red and yello journalism S. F. THAIN. ONEIDA, N. T., Sept. 18.

# Grace at Table.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Set: There appears to be quite a little interest regarding "grace before meat." A number of your correspondents allude to a hymn composed by J. Cennick. The hymn consists of two stantas which I quote:

"We thank Thee, Lord, for this our food; We praise Thee more for Jesus' blood; 'Praise shall our grateful lips employ, While fits and plenty we enloy, Till worthy we adore Thy name, While banqueting with Christ the Lamb."

Permit me to say that this "grace" is properly used at the close of a meal.
I would add that the hymn is to be found in "The Primitive Methodist Hymnal" and is numbered 1884 in the edition ordered by the English Conference of

This hymn is almost invariably sung after the bread and water used in English love feasts been partaken of The "grace" most commonly used at the commence

ment of an English love feast was also composes

by J. Cennick and is as follows: The present at our table, Lord, He here and everywhere adored; Thy creatures been, and grant that we May feast in paradise with Thee."

BROOKLYN, Sept. 11. BENJAMIN P. BATTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In preter the "grace after meat." They run thus: We thank Thee. Lord, for this our food, But more because of Jesus's blood. Let manns to our souls be given. The Bread of Life sent down from beaven."

It is the English custom for all members of the family to come to the table; the blessing is asked, and the meal proceeds with an accompaniment of talk and laughter that rests one wonderfully. When all have finished, we walt for the few words of thanks. is not this a more gracious way than for each one to come to dinner when he gets ready, and each one to leave when he has eaten sufficient? Is it not better training for the children? But perhaps I am hopeleasly old-fashloped.

### ANOTHER ENGLISH WOMAN. BROOKLYN, Sept. 9

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHE IS MAY IN terest your readers to know that the grace before and after meat is not only repeated in every English fam-lly, but that it is always customary for the children attending the Government (not Board) schools to sing the grace before meat, when school closes at 12 e'clock, noon, and to sing it again after meat, when assembling for the afternoon session. This custom is general in the south and west of England, but I am ASTORIA. L. L. Sept. 0. ELIZABETH LES.

# TO PUNISH THE CRIME.

The Powers of Congress. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The expressions of opinion heard on all sides indicate that the people are at last aroused to a point whence legislation is likely to follow. correcting some of the evils, the existence of which is largely responsible for the attempt on the life of the President. Many suggestions, however, as to the remedy for those evils seem based on a lack of knowledge.

Owing to the apparent inadequacy of the punishment for such a crime provided for by the laws of this State, it has been suggested that a law be passed increasing the punish-ment. This cannot be done either by Congress or by the State. The criminal in this case must be punished, if at all, according to the law in force at the time the offence was committed. To provide otherwise would be enacting an ex post facto law, the passage of which, either by Congress or by a State is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States Subdivision 3, of Section 2, Article 1, of that document provides that "No ex post facto law shall be passed" by Congress; and Subdivision 1 of Section 10 of the same rticle contains the same prohibition on the power of the States. As was said by the asker! In comparison with such per Supreme Court of the United States, in more than one instance, "Any law is an ex post facto law, within the meaning of the Constitution, passed after the commission of a crime charged against a defendant, which in relation to that offence or its consequences bly. Yes? Then you are his slave, aren't you?

Are you a Flatt many no assect of the Assembly. Yes? Then you are his slave, aren't you?

Note the artistic way in which the first tion, passed after the commission of a crime

scribed for his government by the sovereign

authority before the imputed offence was

committed, and which existed as a law at It has also been suggested that Congress enact a law making crimes against the Presienact a law making condense of the Federal Government treason. This cannot be done. Treason is the only crime defined by the Constitution of the United States. Subdivision a of Section 2 of Article 3 defines it to "consist only in levying war against them the United States], or in adhering to their enemies, giving them ald and comfort. The power of Congress is restricted to prescribing the office of Congress is restricted to prescribe of the office of Congress i Anition to make clear the meaning of phrase 'levying war' It is apparent that the or me of assassination or attempted assassination of a President, or the ad oney thereof, even by Anarchists in this country.

this country except according

There is no doubt, however, of the power of the States acting through their legislators that to enact and enforce laws against Anarchists a Cr and other advocates of doctrines similar to theirs the question as to the powers of the Federal Government in the premises is, however, not so clear Generally speaking. the States have alone the right to de ne and punish crimes within their borders. But the limitation referred to upon the power of Congress in regard to treason does not indicate that there is no power in that body to make and enforce laws necessary for the protection of the Government and its offi-oers, as well as all the instrumentalities thereof This power is illustrated by numer-ous enactments, the enforcement of which is witnessed everywhere and at all times within the limits of these United States. The language of Mr. Justice Bradley, in leading case in the United States Supreme Court, quoted by the same court in the case of exparte Debs, which all will remember, sets at rest forever the contention that the Government of these United States does not rest upon the soil and territory of the country, for he said

"We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may, by means of physical force exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it."

This language was also quoted and adopted upholding the right of the Government to and perhaps assassination, at the hands of David S Terry In the latter case the C urt ought to appeal to those members of Congress who may hereafter, as I fear some have done in the past, refuse on grounds of political expediency to aid in the passage of a law to prevent such crimes as that which has en-

"It has, in modern times, become apparent that th physical health of the community is more efficiently promoted by nyglenic and preventive means than by the skill which is applied to the cure of disease after it has become fully developed. So, also, the law, lastion and otherwise, which are adopted for the prorection of the lives and property of citizens, for the sup-pression of mobs, for the arrest of thieves and assas-sins, for the watch which is kept over the community, es well as over this class of people, is more efficient than punishment of crimes after they have been com-

There can be no possible reason to doubt the power of Congress to provide laws for the protection of the President and other agencies of government at all times and o circumstances. If it has the power to pun-ish orimes committed against them, as it clearly has, then it has also the power to make laws which shall prevent such crimes; individual within the limits of the States concurrently with the laws of the various States In the Nagle case referred to, the State of California claimed the right to try and, if guilty, punish Nagle, for killing Terry, the act having been committed by him as a deputy United States Marshal in the per-formance of his duty to defend Mr. Justice Field against such attack as were then threatened; and the Federal courts took the officer away from the State authorities and mined by the courts that from statements and threats made by Terry and others it was
the intention to injure and perhap kill the
Justice, and that the deputy had the right
to slay the party making the threats when
his overt acts made it apparent that he intended to carry his threats into execution.
It is true that this case and the attack on
the President are not similar; but they are
the shadows were well down I was mass made with a mass of the road through some their
brush when I discovered my daddy-in-la wellobrush when I discovered my daddy-in-la wellob

of the President in his illness furnish a strik-ing reproof to those inconsiderate persons who advocate hasty or unlawful in dealing with the criminal as well as with the disease. It is for the Government now to act; and if it does not rise to the emergency. not only in enacting but in enforcing proper laws to meet the needs of the times, then our lawmakers must take the blame. The warn ing has been given in unmistakable terms The whole nation, indeed, the whole world is, as it were, awaiting with hope and prayer for the recovery of him who lies in the cham-ber in Buffalo, and nothing but the worst news possible will drive that hope away: but whether, in the providence of God, he live or die, the calm dignity and might of the whole nation of which he is so worthy an example must be henceforth pledged to the eradication of an evil from which he is now

# NEW YORK, Sept 13

### Mckinley in Georgia To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Hundreds

come in my place of business daily, espe-cially the working class fold Confederate veterans). The first question is "line is the President getting along?" I have yet to hear one word against hun. We all pray that he may be restored to the country he loves so well, he that has done more to bind up the nation's wounds than any one who has occupied the Presidential chair since the immortal Lincoln. C. J. PERPERICE. COLUMNTS, Ga., Sept. 11.

# Commissioner Murphy's Turn at Hand?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS - Sir: Whether or not Commissioner Murphy be a or an ex-soldier, he certainly is gre would never sliow his slieged lepuly to an victously assault and so indecently and centerpitably insult his subordinate. Fussibly once he was a bold and fearness soid a fearness of the polytone he was a bold and fearness soid a resign or beputy bevery will be on dup him an old dub.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

## MR. WUS LITTLE WAY.

Some People Wonder if His Latest Opestions 'Are Not Too Chinese in Flavor. Among the Chinese it is only polite to show an interest in the personal affairs of your acquaintances, but there are people

carried Chinese politeness almost to the limit by his line of questions in Syracuse. "I used to think that Li Hung Chang easily took the cake or chop sucy or whatever the Chinese prize is for asking embarrassing questions," said a prominent politician yesterday. "But Mr. Wu's thirst for information has put the Chinese Vice roy's performances way back in the mild

who think that Minister Wu Ting-fang

curiosity class. " 'How old are you madame'

. 'Don't corsets hurt?'

" 'Have you any children?'

. 'Are you married?' " 'Why not?'

\*To think that simple little questions like those should have given Li Hung Chang a reputation in this country as a first-class functory and colorless interrogetions notthe strength and nicety of Mr.

question leads up to the second. On the conclusions in the second drawn information received in answer to Talk about silver-tongued orators

tion point in his mouth.
"And notice the tactful way in which

Celestial gentleman is capable of Wi fang must be the high-fiver of soil terfice in his own country. What dition he would be to the newspan could get him to conduct a 'questi answers' department without a Think of the thousands of commun that would daily pour in addressed to W. Ask Mee.

Ask Mee.

\*But, say, there's a better point than
that Is it just the thing to expect from
a Chinese Minister here who is certainly
not much of a greenhorn?\*

## Funeral Procession in Every City

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SPINISH more fitting testimonial of the union grief of this great nation could be made. obsequies memorial funeral process

from the Atlantic to the Pacific' reverence the people have for his memore, and give millions of citizens the feeling that they were present as mourners at his f The day of his funeral is bound to be a be

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reading your reports of the past few weeks about the treatment accorded some of the honest raised in my mind. Are the majority of the policemen men or monkeys? Their action in trembling and croucking fearfully under the whip lash of their slave-driving superior (?) would seem to indicate the latter It has been said frequently in the paper that the rank and file of the force is composed of honest men. Surely out of 7,000 men there must be 300 or 400 of the honest ones who can prove that there has been much

# Persuaded With a Camera-

From the Detroit Free Press "It was simply bull-headed luck," eatd the young man with the red shirt waist. "Papa declared that it would be a warm day ter, and as the weather record had been broken several times after he had made that remark. I was heginning to lose hope. When all-the-world-to-me went on her racation I went to the same place and put up at the old blowhard, and it made me tired-every old blowhard, and it made me tired—everyhody else, too—the way he bragged about
the fish he caught in former years

'Finally, some one hinted that it would
be a good plan for him to make good and
give us an example of his skill as a fisherman. He accepted the challenge and spect
three days getting his tackle ready. He
went alone, as he said he didn't want to he
bothered by having any greenhous along
and we waited with based breath for him to bothered by having any greenhouse along and we waited with bated breath for him to "Now, I am something of a camera flend and late in the afternoon I started out to

and late in the afternoon I started out to take a picture of a little wooded dell whet the shadows were well down. I was making

It is true that this case and the attack on the President are not similar, but they are nearly so, and the doctrine of that case is a guide for Congress in future dealing with anarchy.

The life and, especially, the dignified calm of the President in his illness furnish a striking reproof to those inconsiderate persons.

# Ten Years' Advance in Steamships

From Engineering The net result in respect of speed is that while ten years ago the highest sustained ocean speed was 207knots, it is now 25 51 knots: the highest speed for large warships was 22 knots, and is now 28 knots on a trad of double the duration of those of ten points ago; the maximum speed attained by as y craft was 26 knots, as contrared with 36 knots now; while the number of ships of over knots now; while the number of this are to knots was eight in 1881, and is fifty-eight

# Cosmopolitan Tailors of London.

From the Tailor and Cutter
It would be hard to find a more cosmopole It would be hard to find a more cosmopole it an counter of sides than those who played a cricket meth last saturday. Two teams were selected from amount the students of the Taliors Academy, brown lane, and some idea of the countries represented may be guined when we state they have sented in every New Zealand, Queensland, West Australia, Jamaica, England Scotland, Ireland a Weste A successionader and a West Australia, Jamaica and Scotland, and a lossely contested game was played on Parliament, Hill Erilds. Some of the lady stadents and in the game, and proved great adepts in the art of piling up runs.

# A Russian Woman Aeronaut

When Clara Polosky is a Russian inventor, whose force is accordingly to a Russian inventor, whose force is accordingly to the Carina research at a dress reheated of the higher than a large and the possession at a dress reheated of the higher than the reduction of the higher than its reduline on distinctly original laws one uses to gas, but has bereign dividual subsidiary him just unested at the top and other at the base with an electron rate amount is accompanied by a little gift. Our law ascended to a heir it of about sixt, words, i her developmentally a resetting, a coll spreading grave-falls as she rose in the ab, and other resultsing toors poles for a while she development. From the Lady's Field in her ship, proving that it was periodic strength to control and a very prominer